

The Vexcel UltraCam Large-Format Digital Aerial Camera System

and

NAIP

Salt Lake City, 16 November 2004

Joe Thurgood

1. The Vexcel UltraCam
 - Photogrammetric Design
 - Image Quality
2. Operating with the UltraCam
3. Image Products
 - Pan-sharpening
 - Film vs. digital
4. UltraCam-based NAIP Products
 - Initial results

The Vexcel UltraCam Large-Format Digital Aerial Camera

Overview

- 86 MegaPixel Frame Camera
- Black-and-White, Color and False Color Infrared Images
- Frame imagery compatible with standard photogrammetry software
- 1 frame per second



Sensor Unit

Storage & Computing Unit

Optical Assembly



Storage/Computing Unit



CCD Sub-assembly



Individual CPU/Storage

Camera Geometry

Master Cone

4 Color Cones

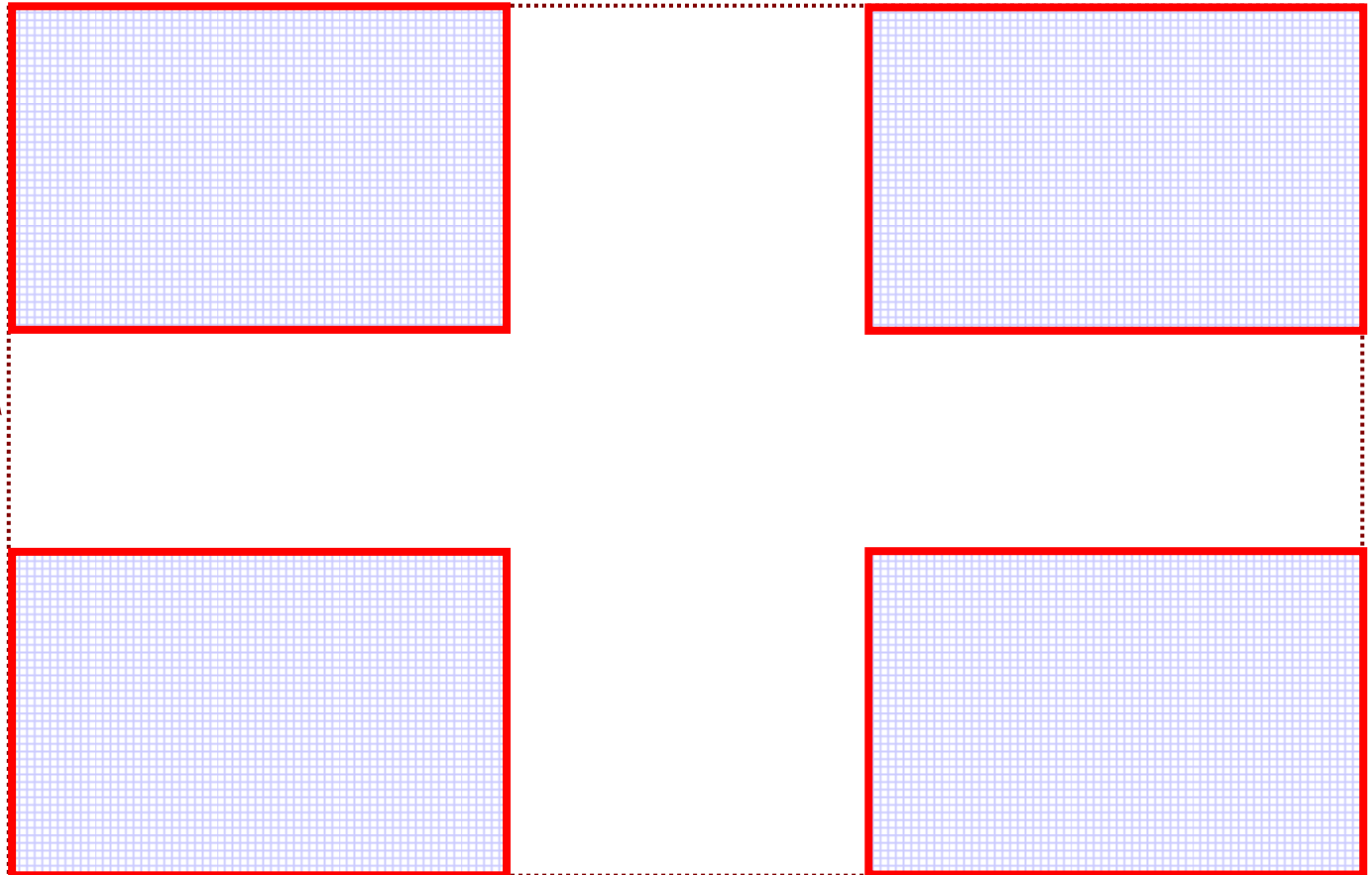
Panchromatic



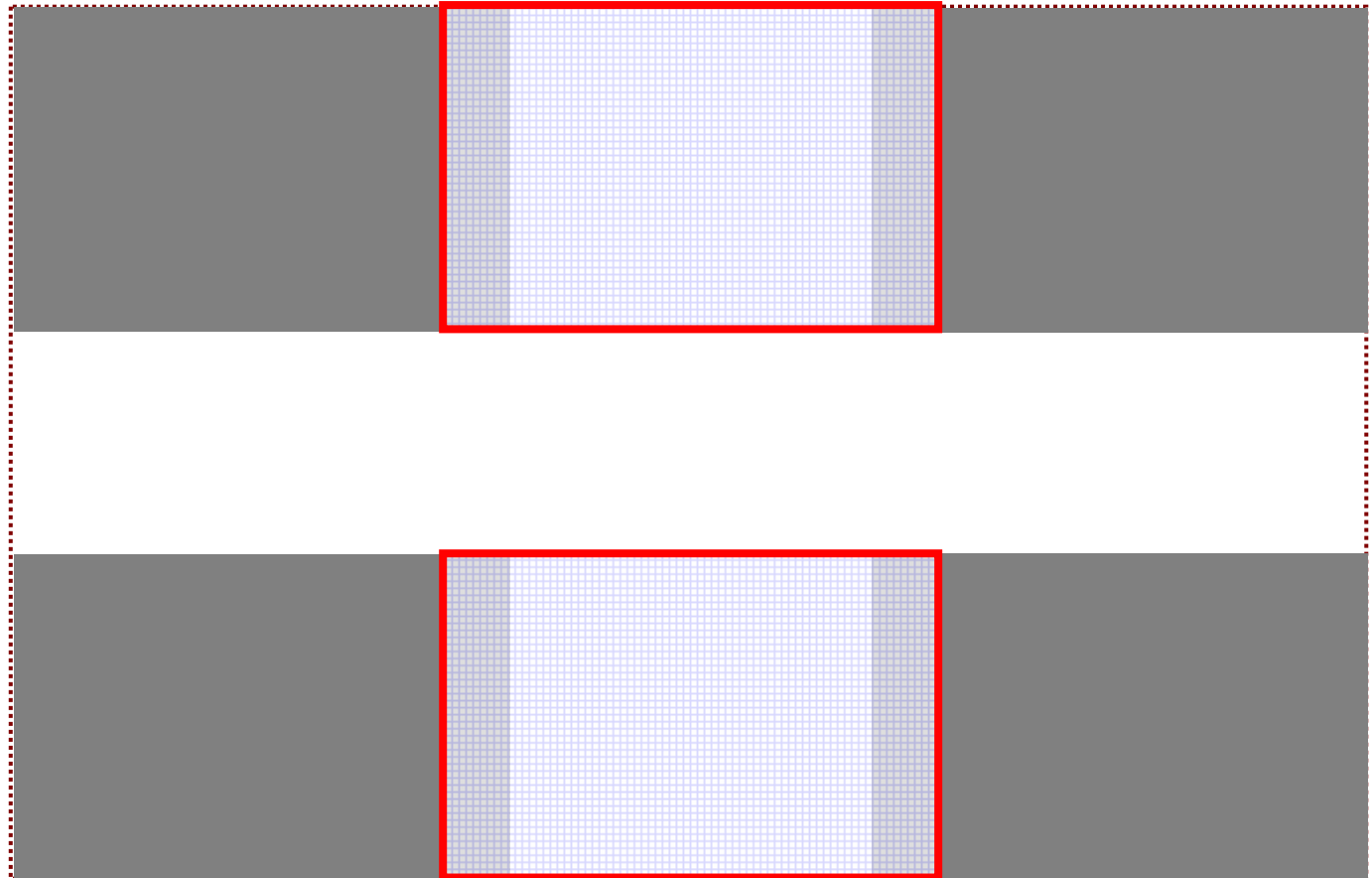
Fiducials



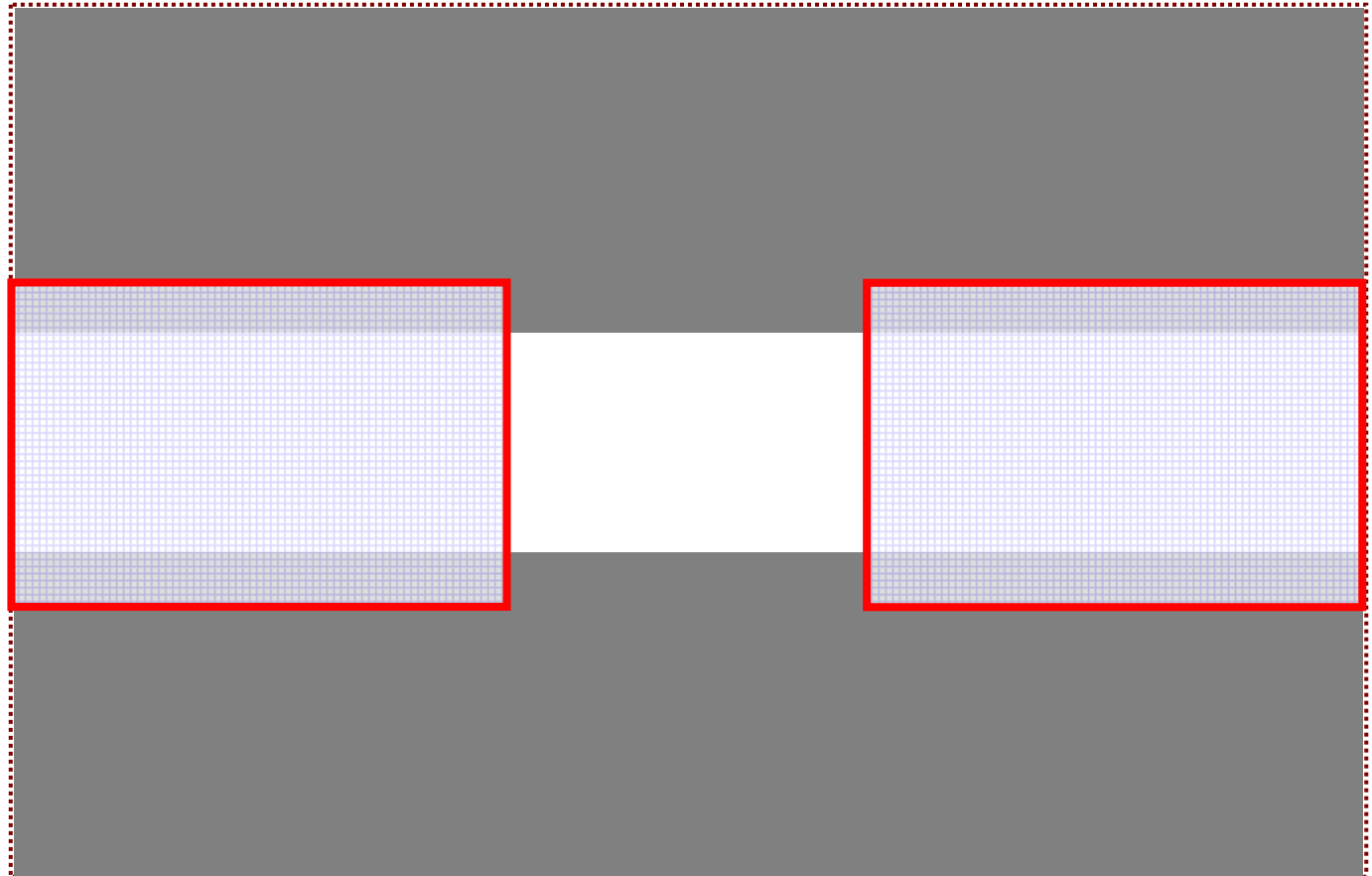
Full
Scene



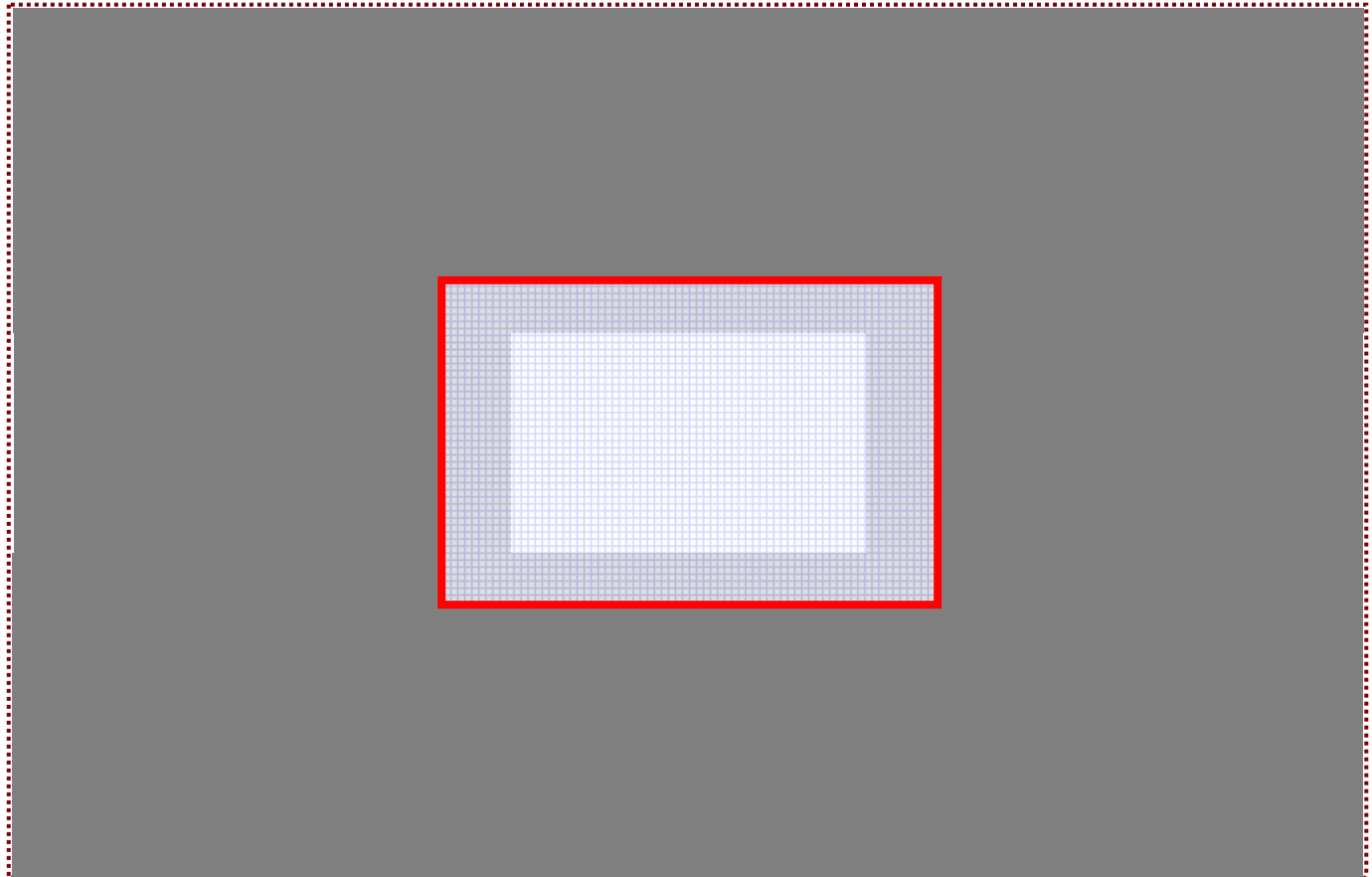
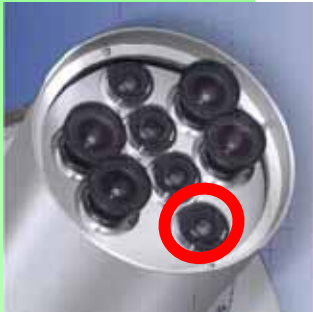
Master Cone with 4 Area Array CCDs



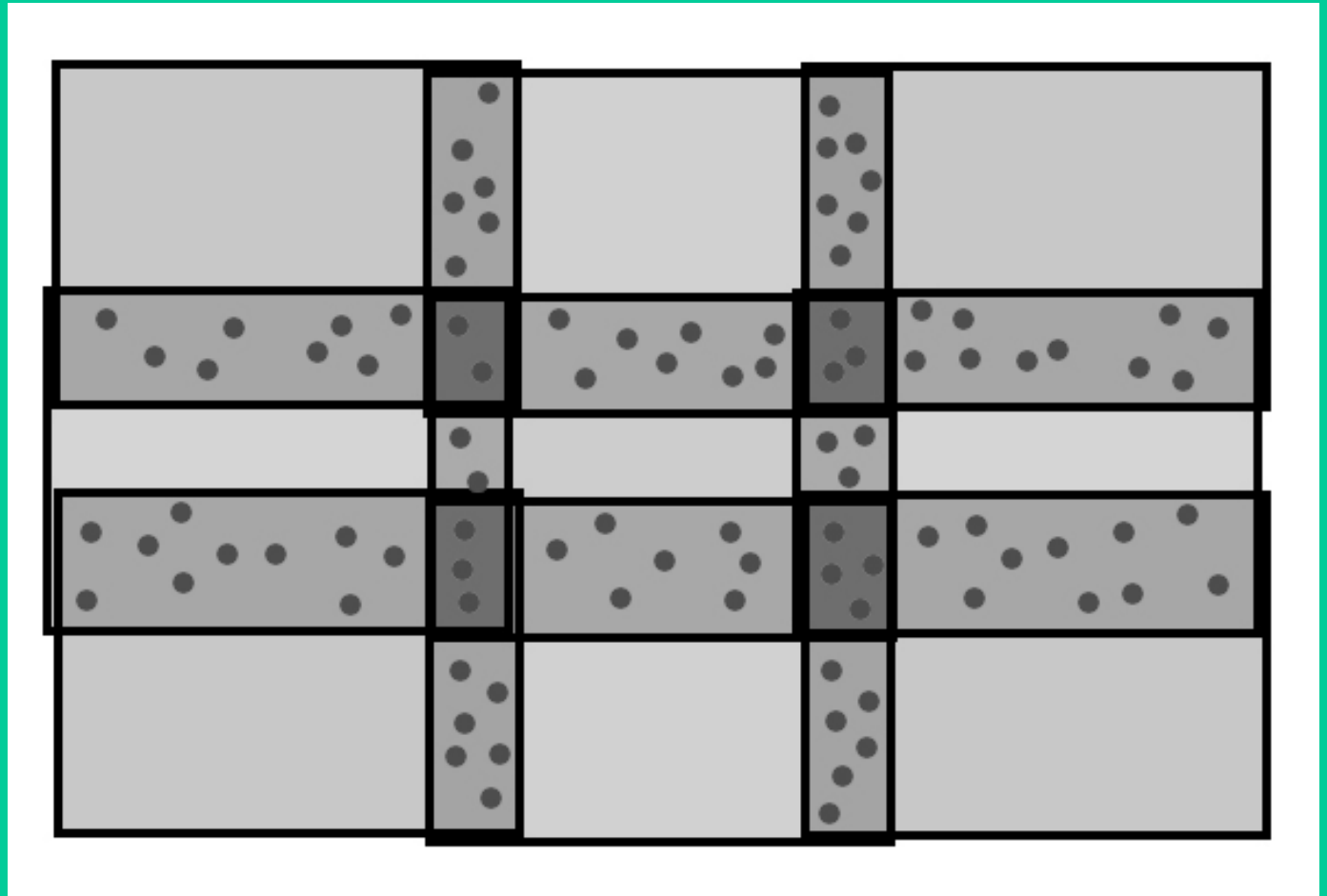
1st Slave Cone with 2 Area Array CCDs



2nd Slave Cone with 2 Area Array CCDs



3rd Slave Cone with 1 Area Array CCD

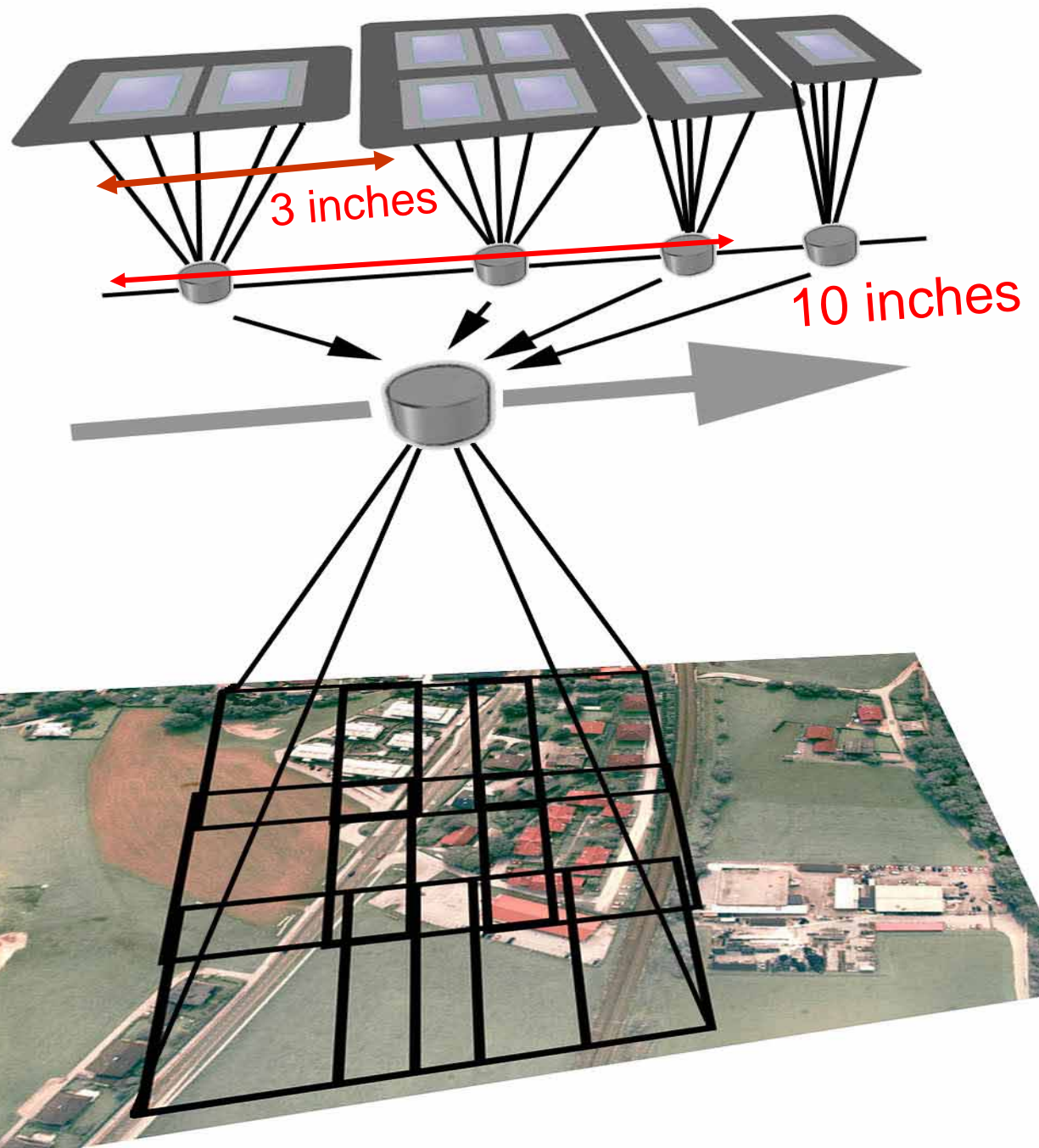


Tie Points at overlapping areas



Image Geometry is based on the Master Cone with its 4 CCDs

Synchronous

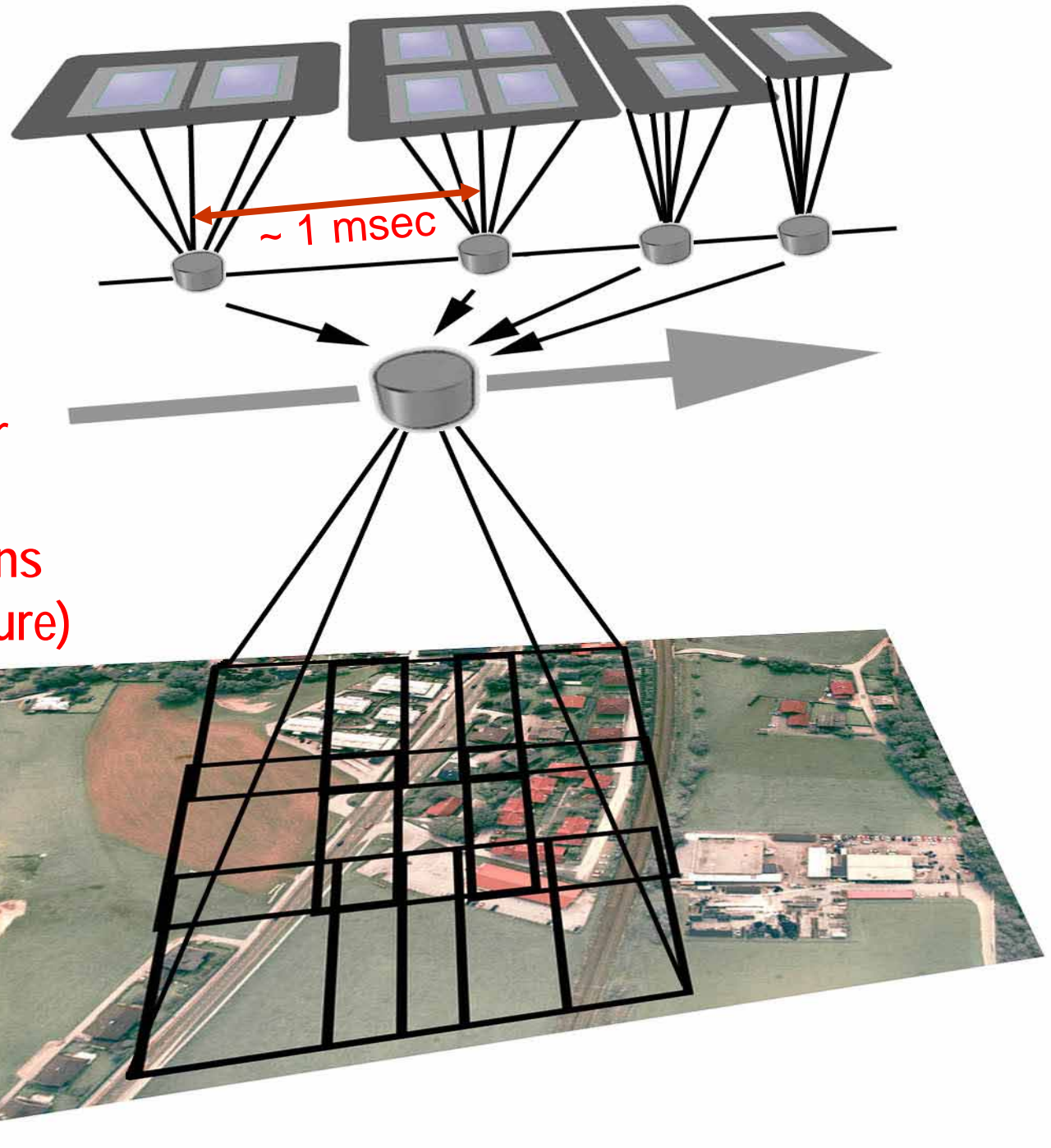


Synchronous

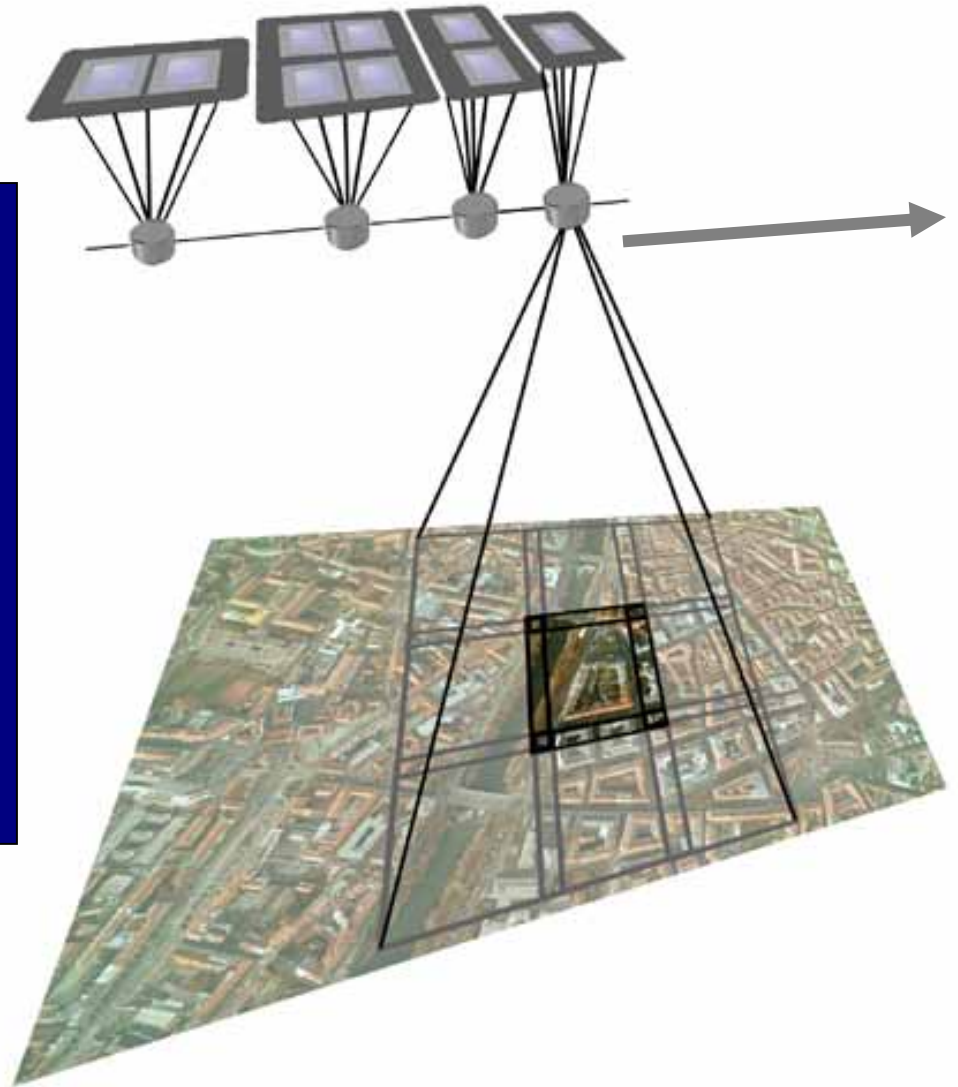
vs

Syntopic
Imaging:

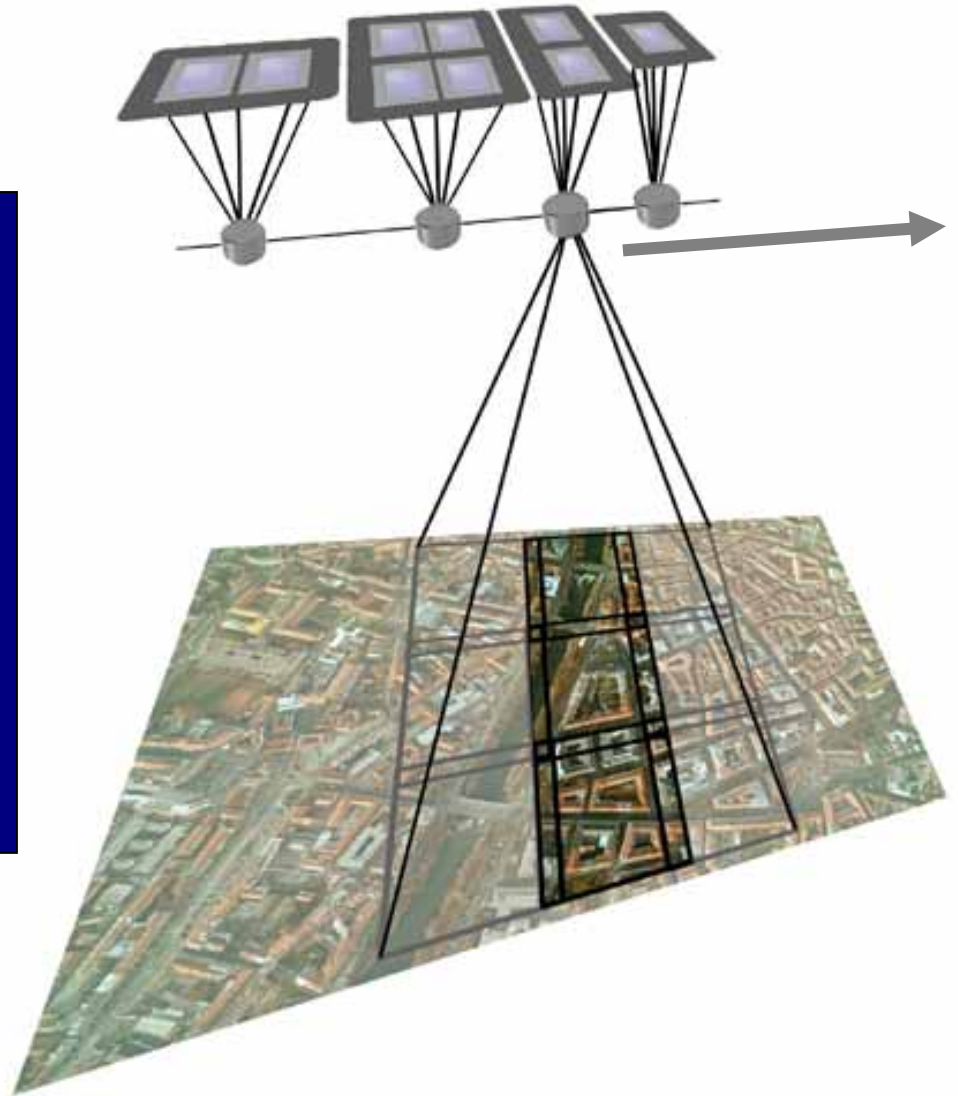
Position of the four
camera cones
at identical positions
("Syntopic" exposure)



For each full image,



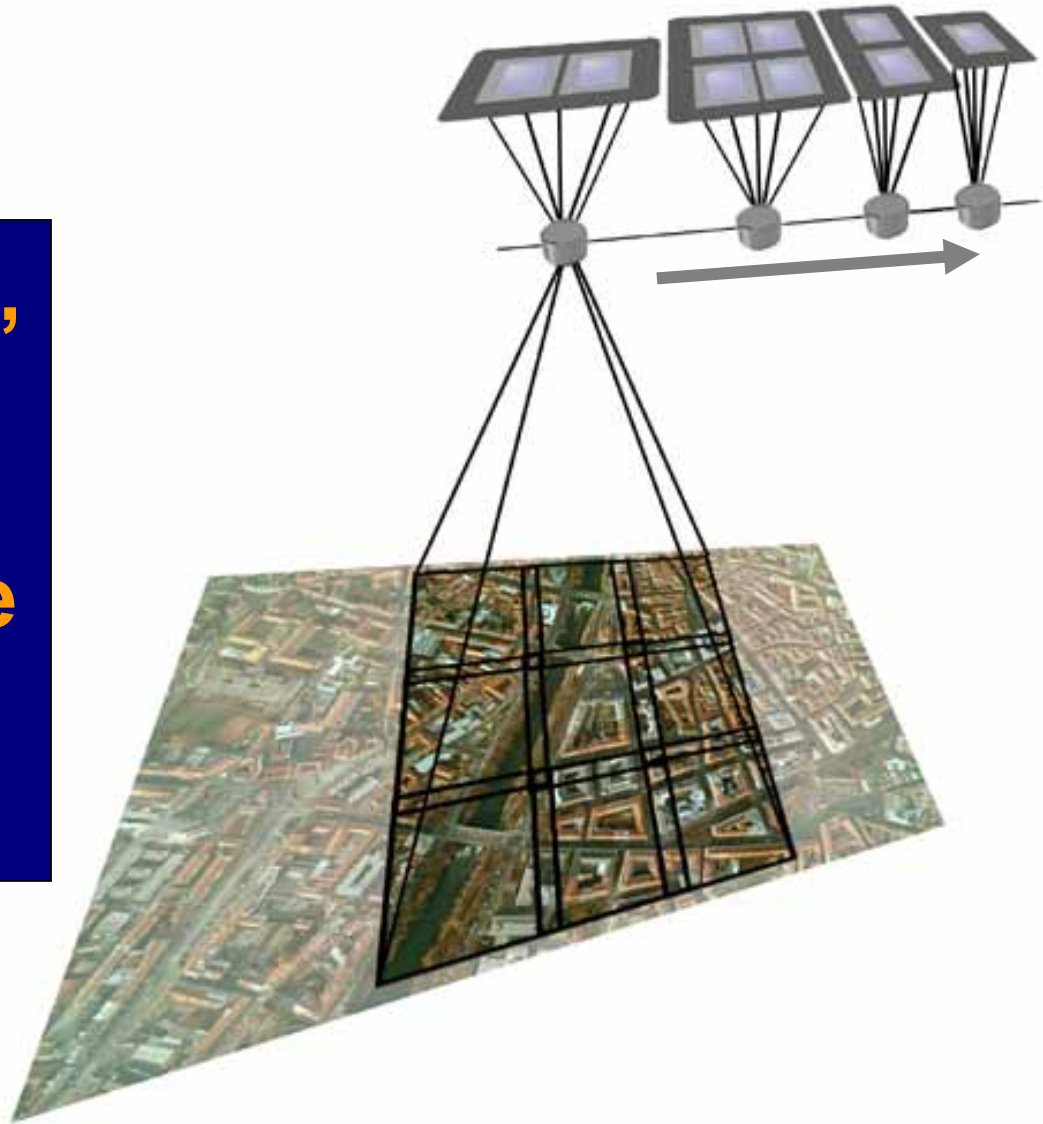
For each full image,
the UltraCam
exposes all



**For each full image,
the UltraCam
exposes all
subframes**



**For each full image,
the UltraCam
exposes all
subframes from the
same effective
camera station**



**For each full image,
the UltraCam
exposes all
subframes from the
same effective
camera station**

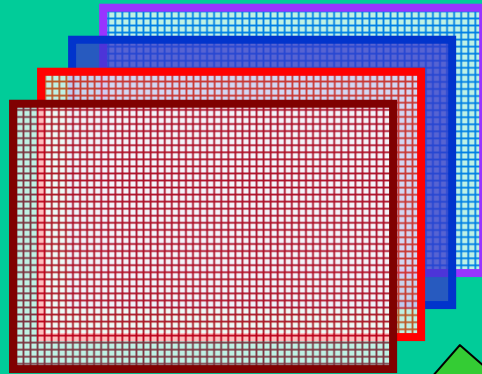
Producing a single
central perspective with
no differential parallax



RGB and NIR



Cone # 5,6,7,8, each 1 Sensor Element



RGB/IR
bands
merged with
pan scene



Full
Scene



**4 Slave Cones with 1 Area Array CCD
capture multispectral data**

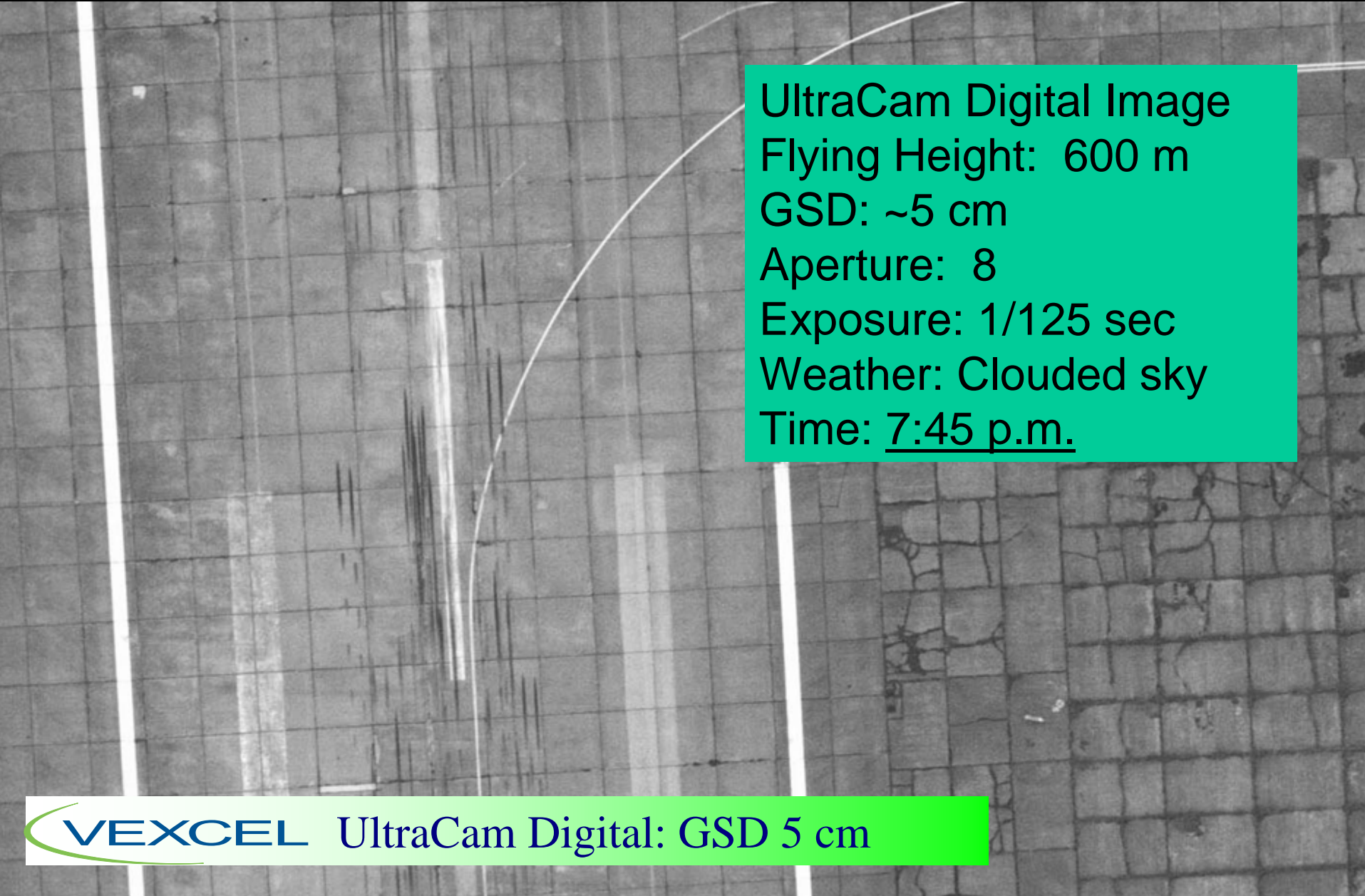
Single Image:

- Seamless 11,500 by 7,500 pixels
- Calibrated and interior oriented
- $< \pm 2 \mu\text{m}$ geometric accuracy
- 86 MPixels x 5 (= pan + 4 bands)
- > 1 frame / second

Standard Full UltraCam Image

- 14-bit analog/digital conversion
 - Low system noise (~1-1.5 bits)
 - Produces full 12-bit image content per band
- Increased dynamic range permits
 - Longer useful flying windows
 - More useful manipulation of the image data

Low Light Conditions



UltraCam Digital Image
Flying Height: 600 m
GSD: ~5 cm
Aperture: 8
Exposure: 1/125 sec
Weather: Clouded sky
Time: 7:45 p.m.



High Resolution Pan



+ true color RGB



+ false color NIR



Full scene assembled from 9
panchromatic subframes pan-
sharpened with color channel





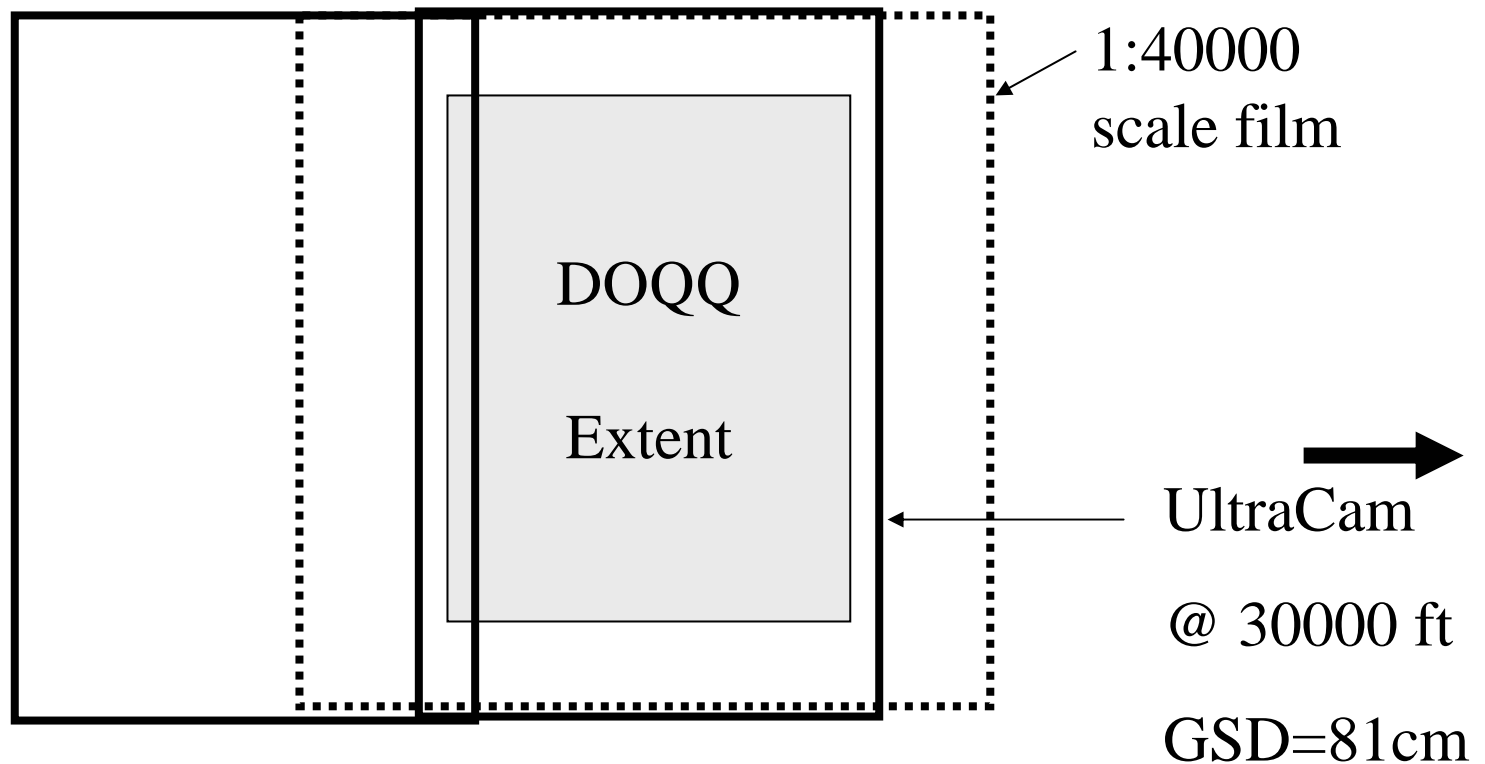
UltraCam Digital: GSD 8 cm

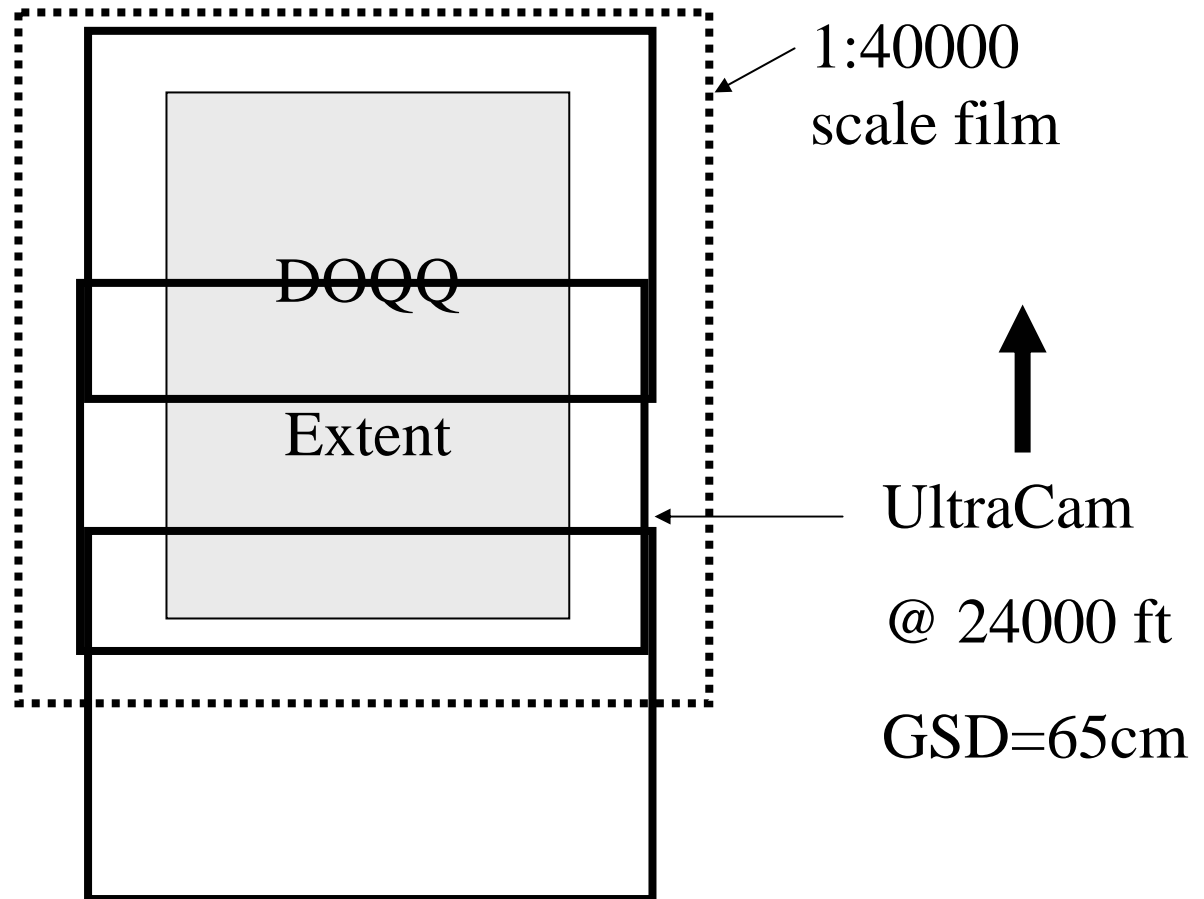
Shinjuku-Tokyo, Japan
August 2004



Imagery courtesy of PASCO Corporation, Japan

UltraCam Operations







Record



2127

Graz

Possible Captures: 1286

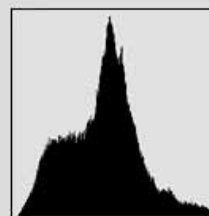
ETS: **A** SPT: **None**
 CM: **>>** CTI: **0.75 s**
 FMC: **✓** STC: **✓**
 TvP: **X**

Av **F 8**

Tv *** 1/45**

AGL **1640**

GS **67**



Tv: **1/32**

Capture: **8 [570]**



Pan-sharpening

- Ratio of ~1:3.5 between pan and multispectral data in UltraCam
- Permits meaningful information content in all bands
 - Otherwise must compromise dynamic range within spectral bands, or ability to collect all 5 bands simultaneously
- Color vs. Texture
 - The visual system has many more panchromatic cones than color rods
 - Visually we focus on texture and edge detail
 - Automated image analysis / computervision also focuses on texture and edge detail

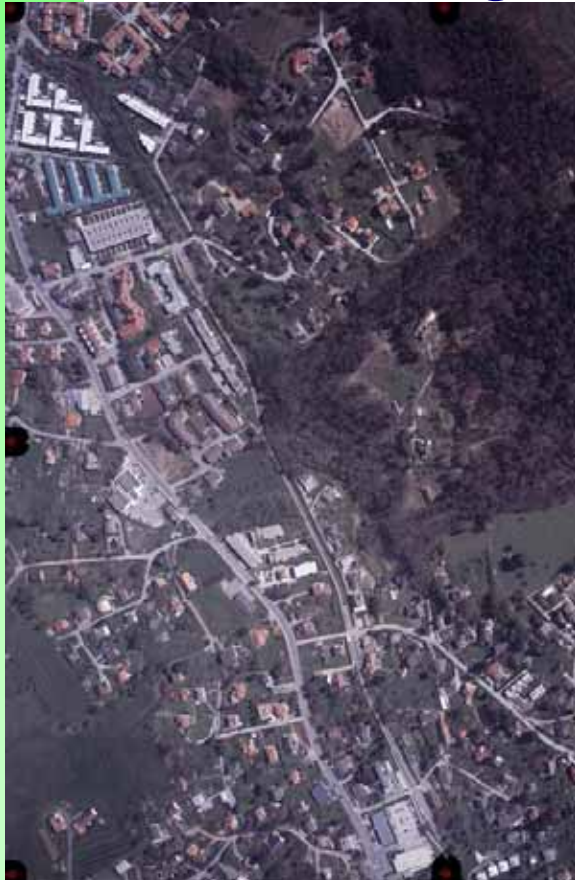
Digital vs. Film

Comparison of digital pan-sharpened color and color film

- Visual quality
- Ability to match
- Accuracy of matching
- Effective resolution

Visual Quality

- Analog stereo pair:



- Digital stereo pair:



Test flights: Morrison by Sanborn

Digital: UltraCam_D

00250 & 00251rgb.tif

Film:

anlglo0306 & anlglo0406.tif @ 14 μ m

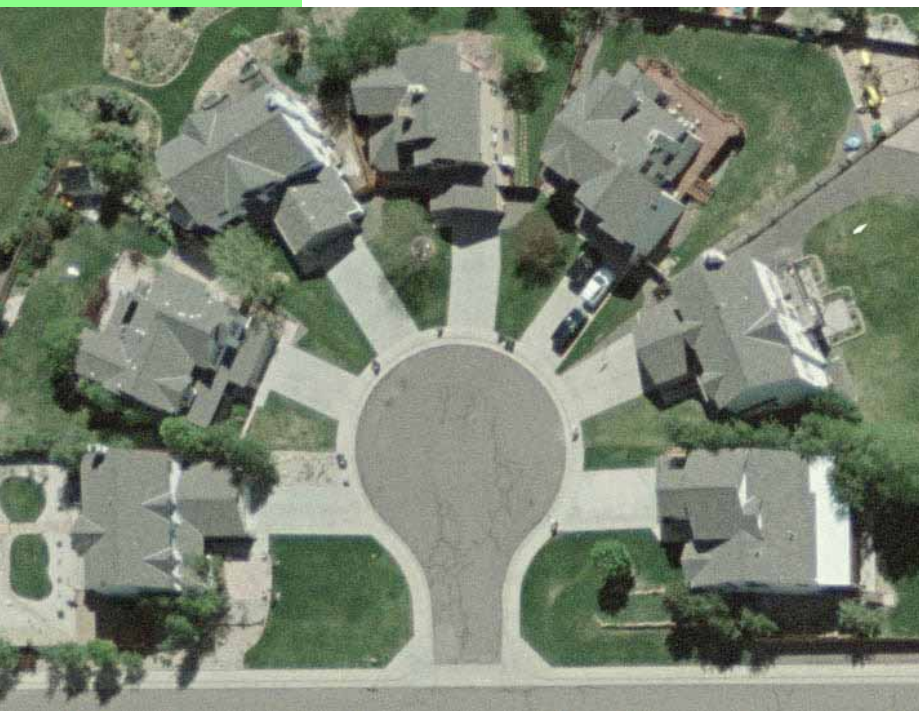
- Analog stereo pair:



- Digital stereo pair:



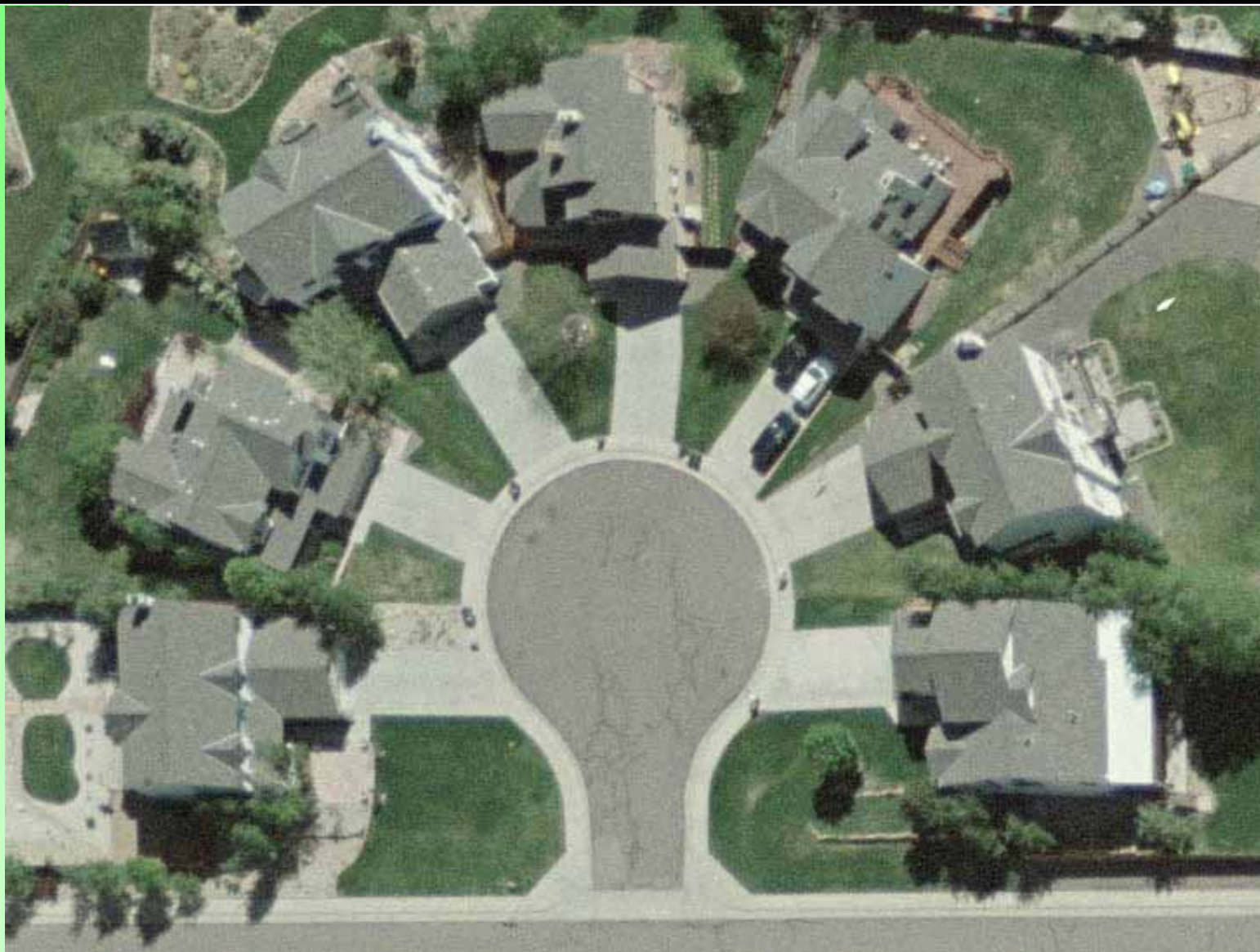
- Data set 2:



analog



digital





- Data set 2:



analog

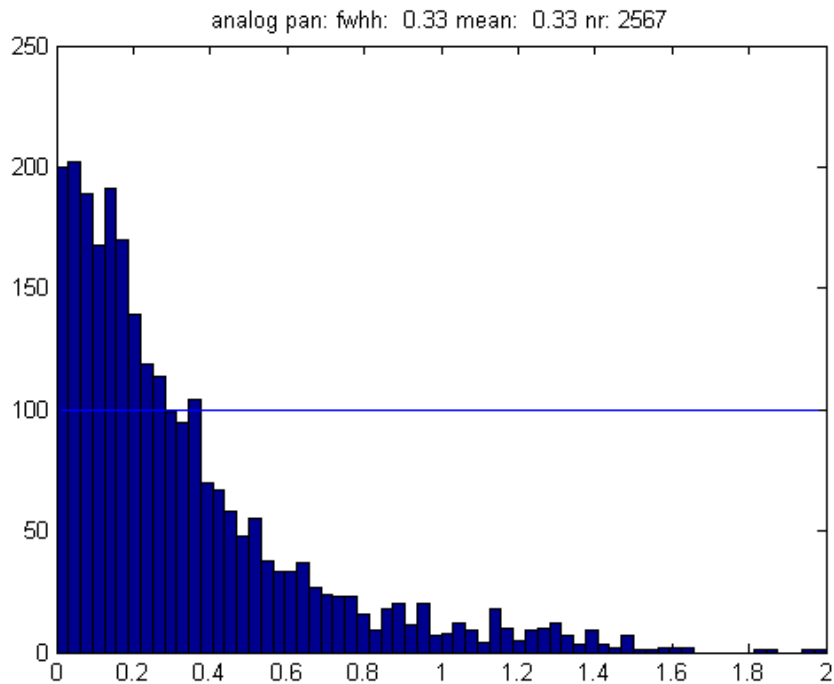


digital

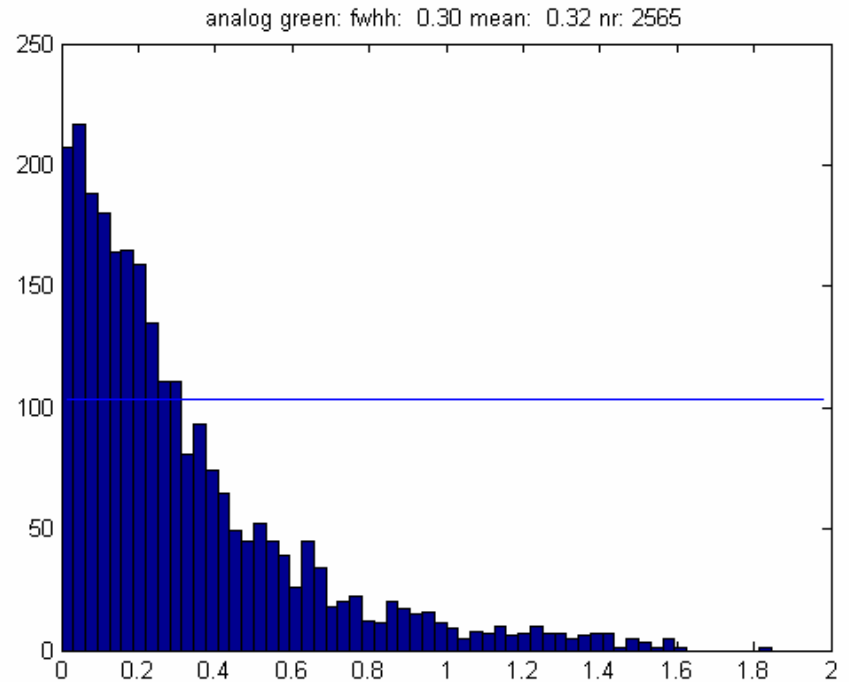
Ability to Stereo-Match
(for AT and DEM Extraction)

Comparison of film and pan-
sharpened digital color

- Test 1, data set 1: FILM

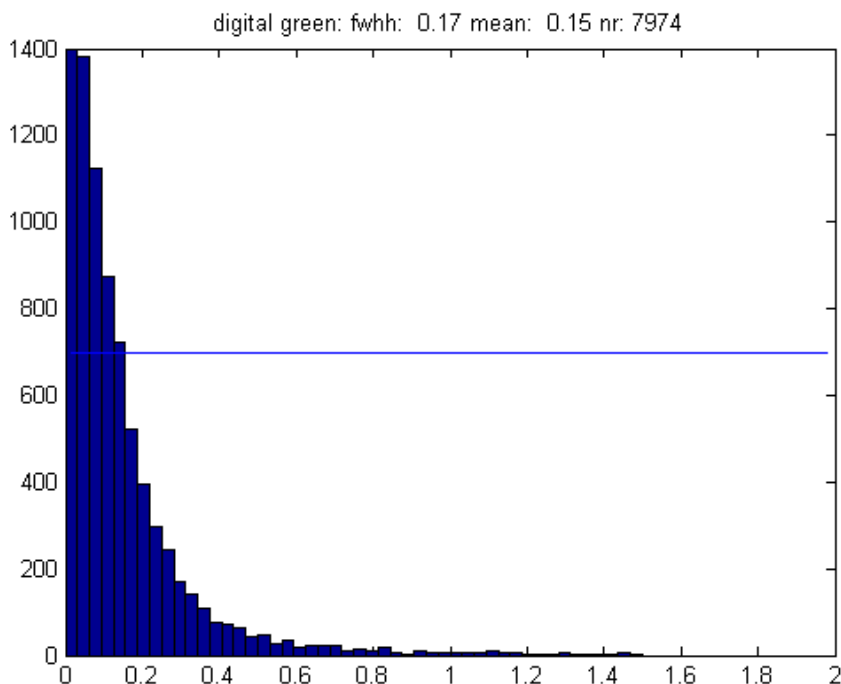
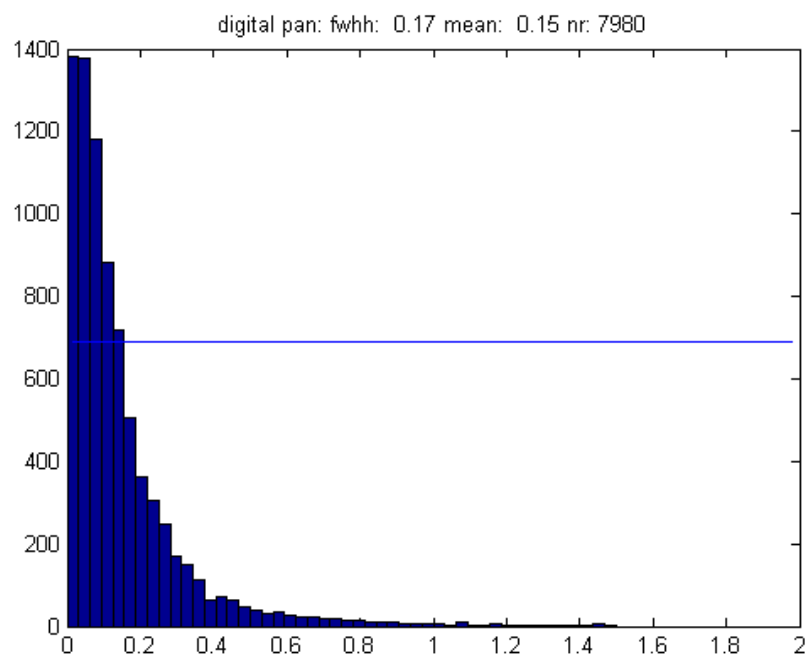


pan: ± 0.33 pixel



green: ± 0.30 pixel

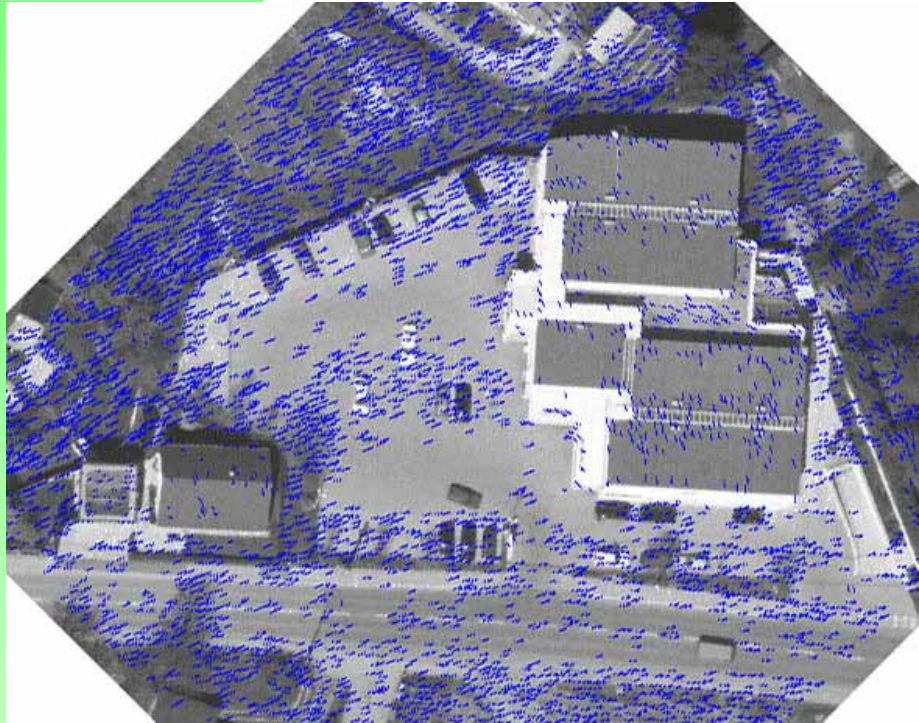
- Test 1, data set 1: Digital



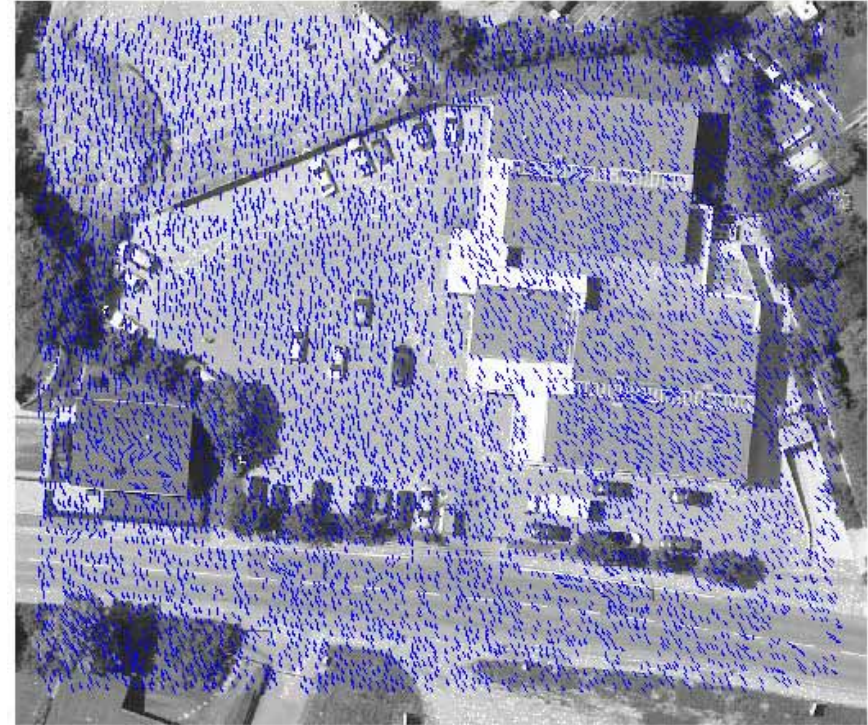
Panchromatic: ± 0.17 pixel

Pansharpened green: ± 0.17 pixel

- Tiepoints successfully matched:
 - 80% digital
 - 26% scanned film
- Digital matching is tighter
 - Subpixel accuracy almost twice as high
- Reflection of higher information content, lower noise



analog



digital

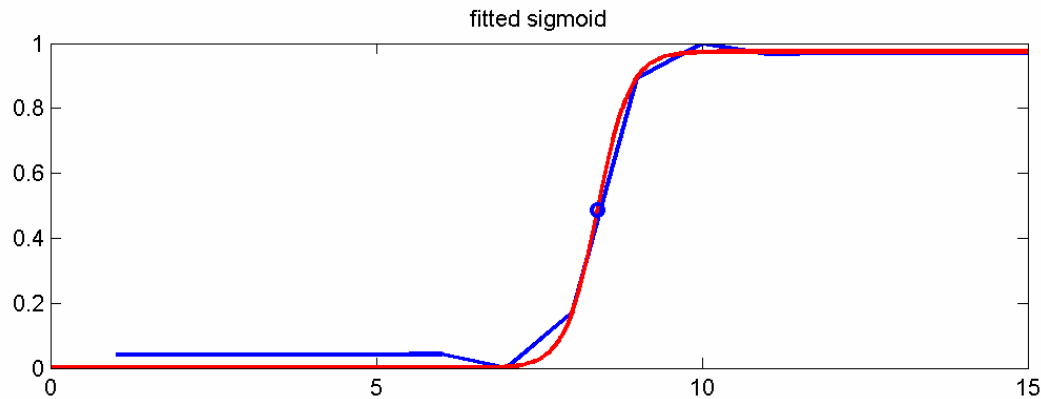
In the film image the matching in homogeneous regions (road, parking lot, roof) fails and no match points can be collected.

Effective Resolution

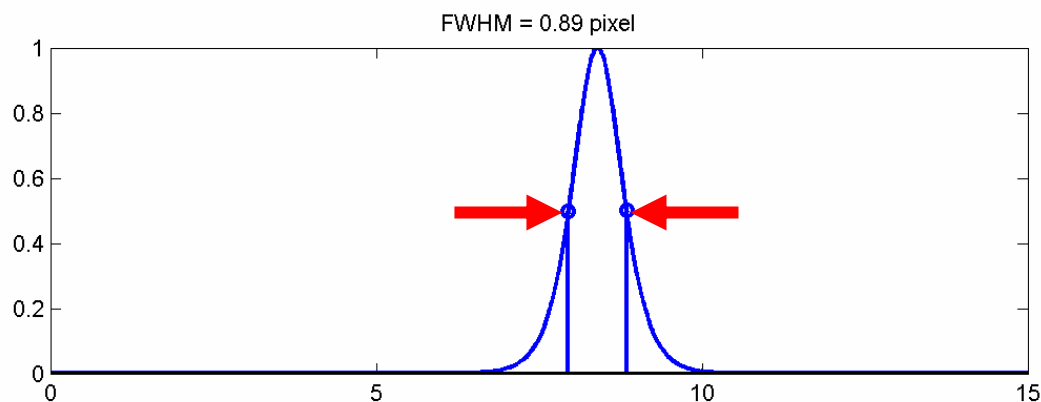
Comparing film and (pan-sharpened) digital color

- By examining edge detail in images, we can determine a standard measure of resolution: ability to discriminate fine detail
- Method:
 - Fit curve to measured edge profiles
 - First derivative (slope) gives us an edge response
 - Full Width of edge response at Half Height (FWHH) is measure of resolution

- Synthetic edge

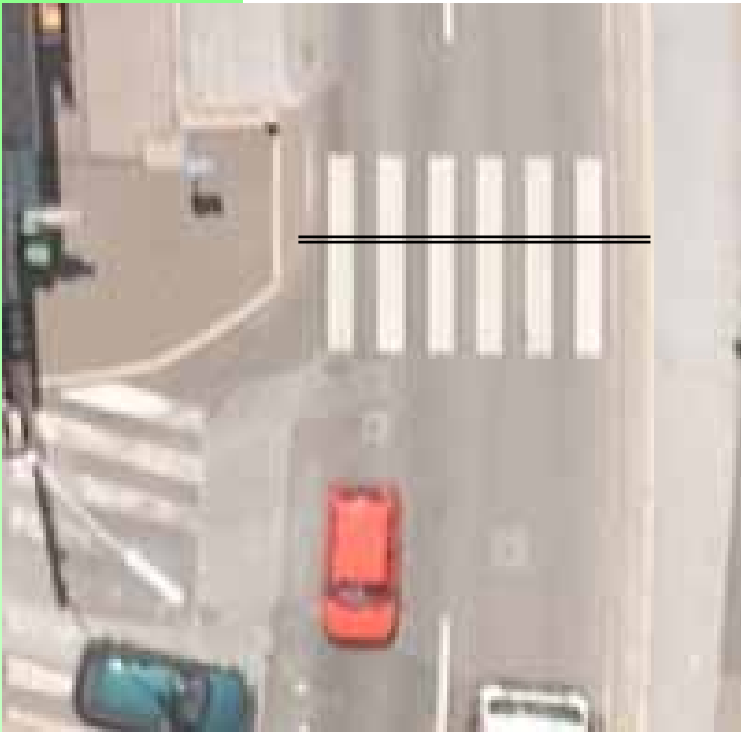


Blue: measured profile
Red: fitted edge function

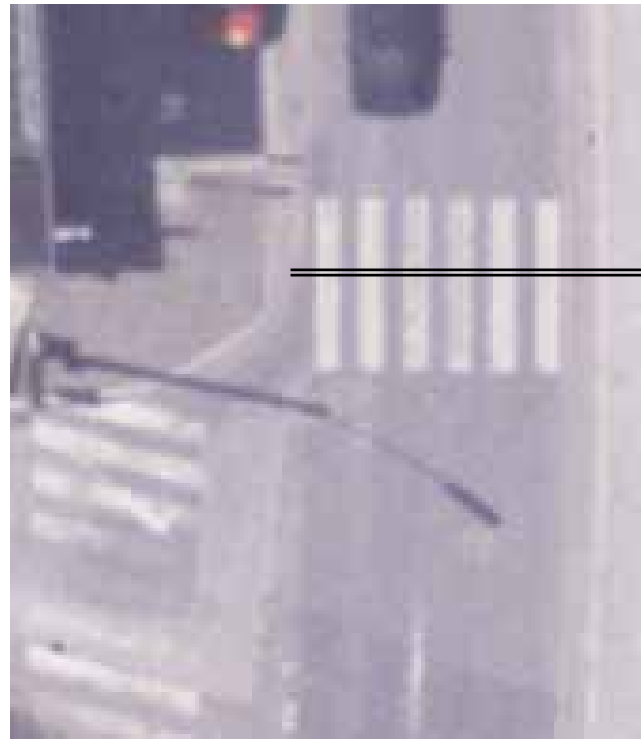


Blue: derived point spread function
Red: standard measure of resolution

- Test 1: Pedestrian crossing



Digital: UltraCam



Analog Film, @ 20 μ m

- Test 2: Shadows of houses on the road



analog



digital

- Test 3: Morrison, edges from road to sidewalk

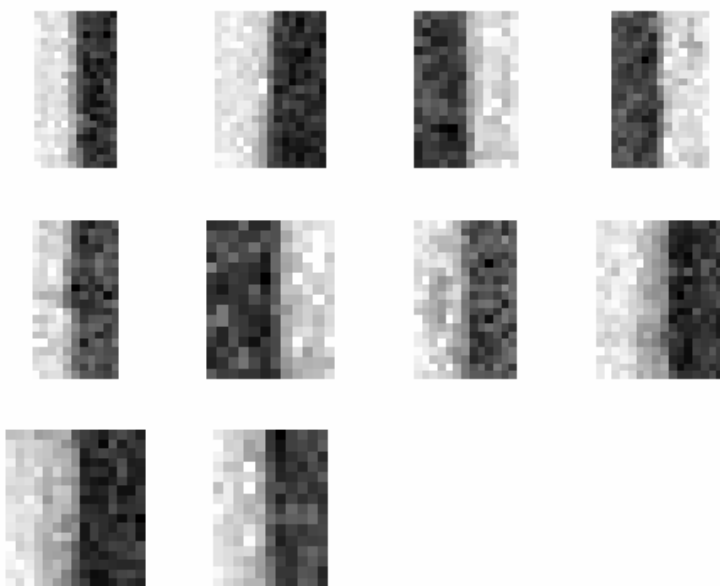


analog

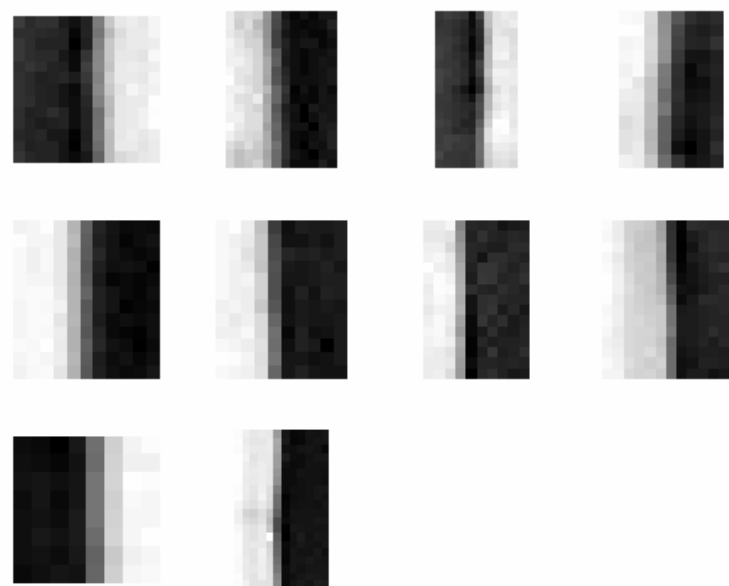


digital

- Data set 2: Morrison

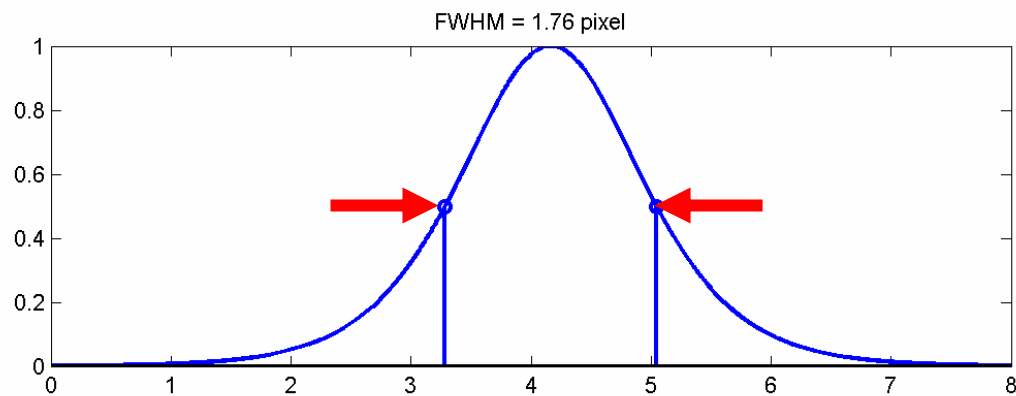
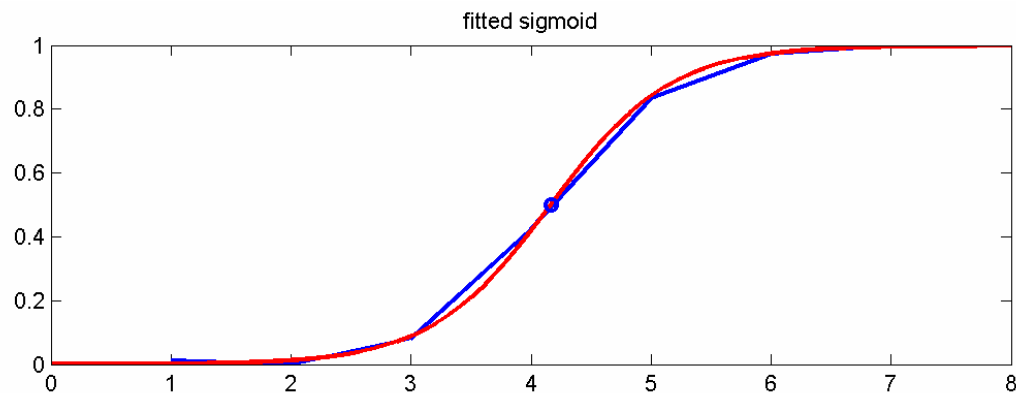


analog



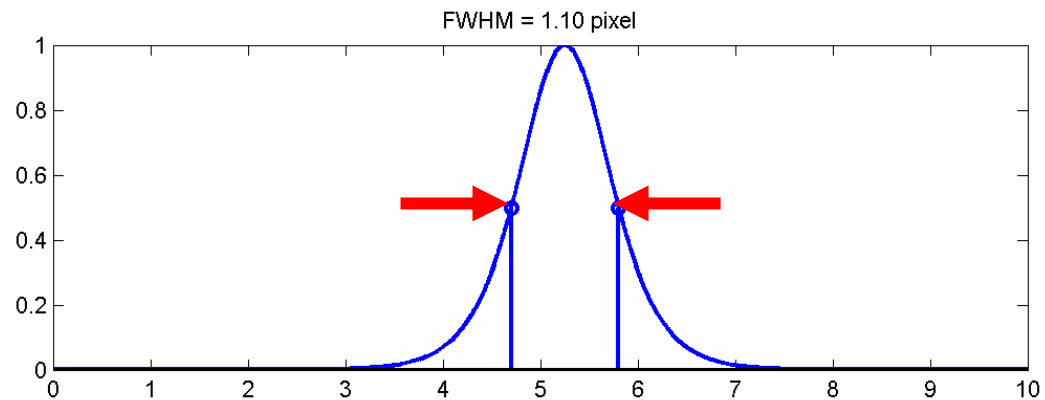
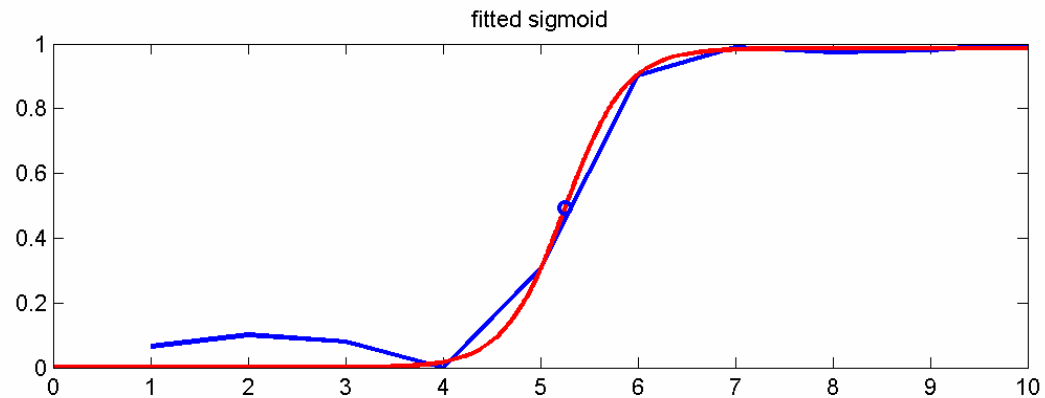
digital

Film:



Resolution: 1.8 pixels

Digital



Resolution: 1.1 pixels

- Analog:
 - Resolution: 1.8-2.9 pixels
- Digital:
 - Resolution: 1.1 – 1.9 pixels
- Digital superior by factor of 1.5
- No appreciable difference in resolving power (<0.05 pixels) between
 - digital pan
 - pan-sharpened color band
- Pan-sharpened superior to film in all cases

- Visual quality:
 - Better apparent resolution when scanned pixel size (film) is equal to ground pixel size (digital)
 - Clearer detail and texture apparent in smooth (homogeneous) areas
- Information content:
 - More complete matching even in smooth areas
 - More accurate matching
 - Edge detail / measured resolving power is superior

UltraCam-based NAIP Products

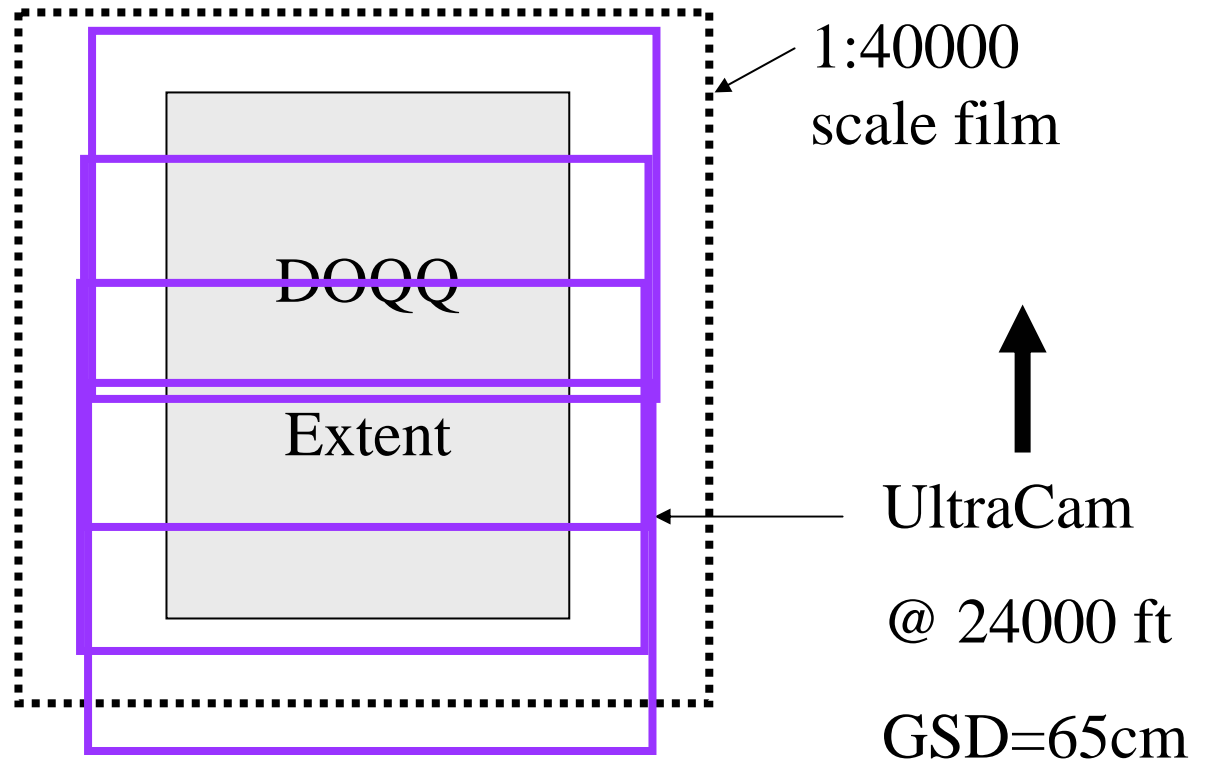
Initial Test Results

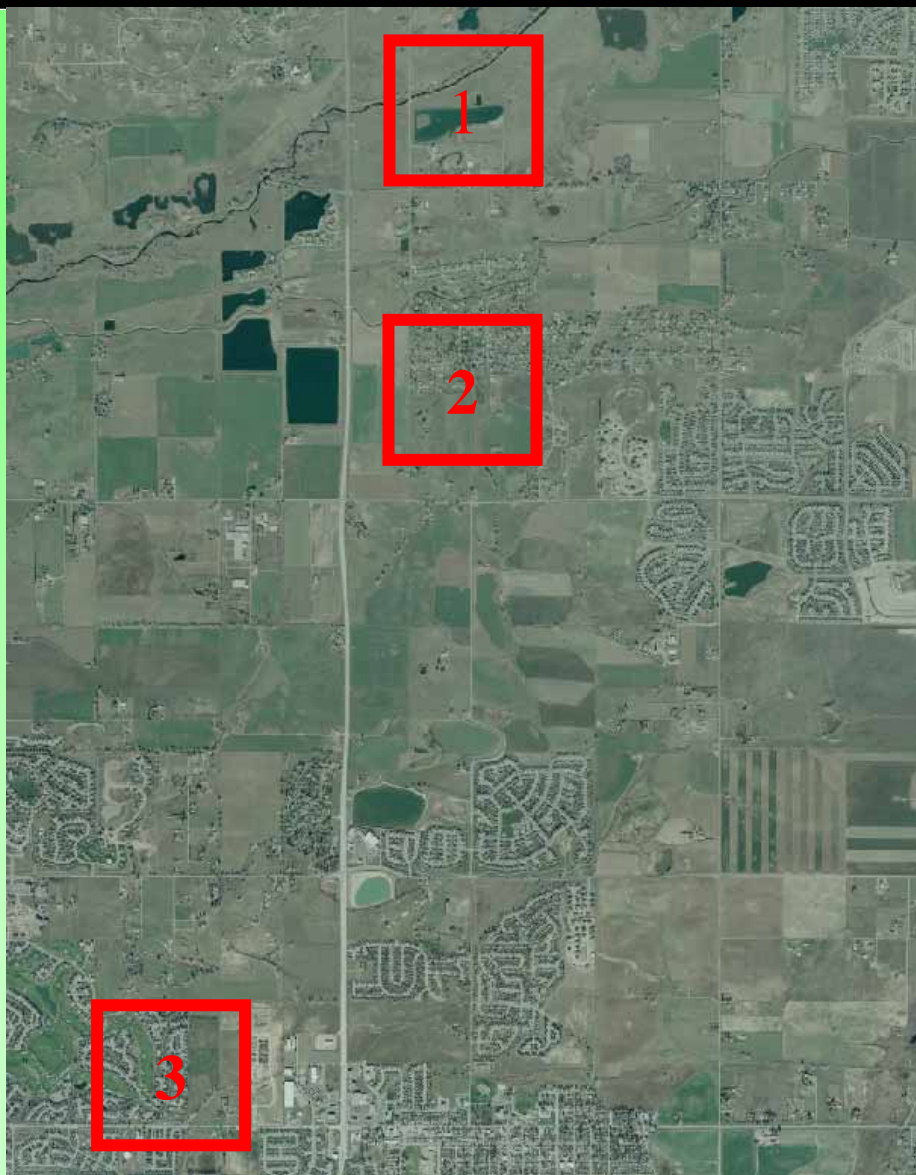
- Film:
 - Analog Camera: Leica RC30
 - Flying height: 20,000 feet
 - Scanned using Z/I PhotoScan @21 microns

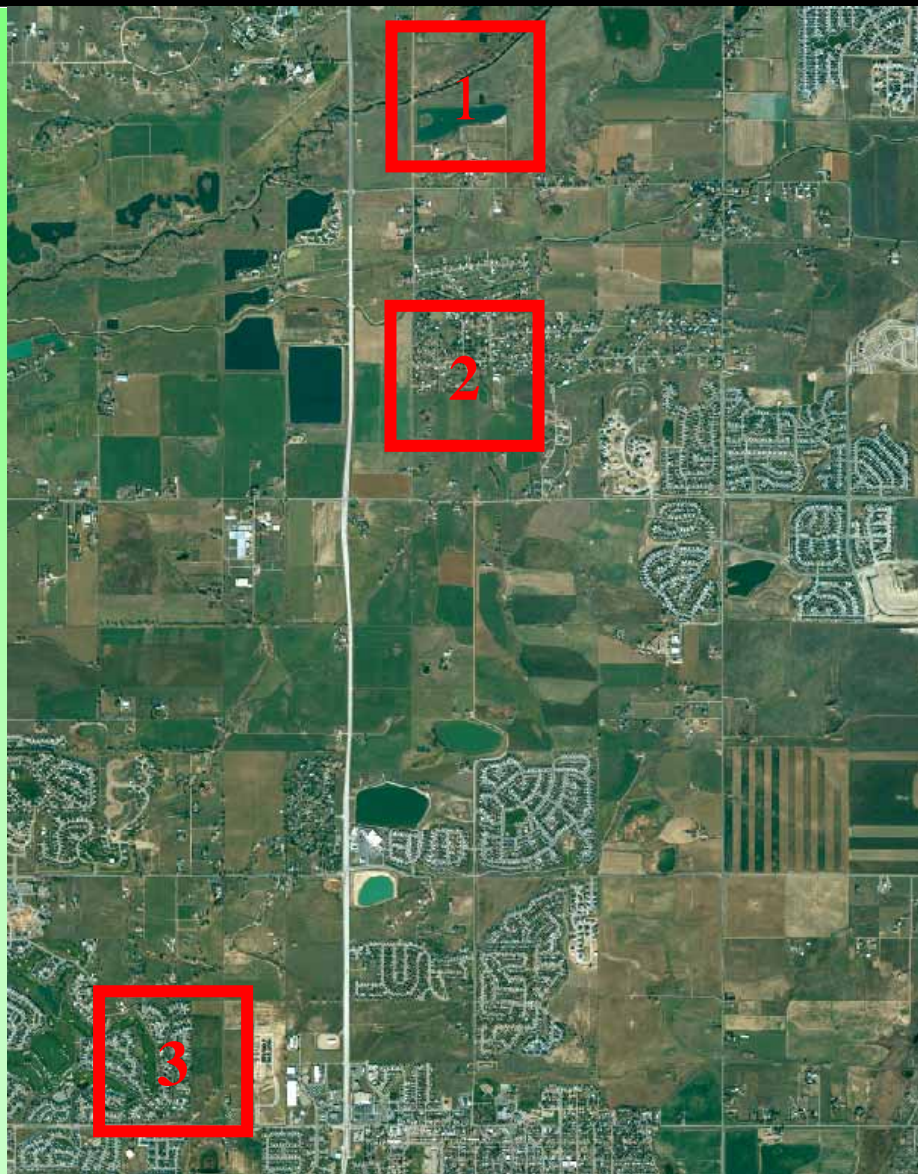
- Digital:
 - Vexcel UltraCam
 - Flying height: 24,000 feet

- Location:
 - Greeley, Colorado

- Date:
 - November 2004







Note: image seams









Conclusions

- UltraCam designed for maximum geometric and radiometric quality
- The UltraCam produces pan-sharpened products still superior to scanned film based on subjective and quantitative analysis
- Increased information content permits wide range of additional, automated applications and analysis
- Production workflow can be streamlined only with fully-digital workflow

- Sanborn Map Company
 - UltraCam flight operations, production and analysis
 - Film imagery
- Roland Perko, Technical University Graz
 - Film / digital / pansharpening imagery analysis

Thank You

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